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STORY OF COTTON IS A THRILLER

A Narrative That Concerns the Welfare of Millions.

SHOWS EVILS OF PROTECTION

Whole People Robbed by a Tariff That Rich Manufacturer May Benefit. Robert Kenneth MacLea, Consulting Expert of the Tariff Board, Shows That the American People Are Mulcted of \$88,000,000 a Year.

New York, Aug. 1.—Did you ever hear the story of cotton?

It is as thrilling as a narrative of adventure. It is as interesting as a novel. It is interesting particularly because it concerns the welfare of millions of people who wear cotton goods. It is interesting because it is the story of the poor, the universal substitute for wool and silk. It is interesting, furthermore, because it is true.

The story of cotton is the story of a protective tariff for the benefit of rich manufacturers at the expense of the whole people who wear cotton goods.

It has been reasonably calculated that because the cotton tariff is fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law the American people are paying \$88,000,000 more every year than they should pay for their cotton goods and that a saving of this amount could be accomplished by a reasonable reduction in the present duties.

The story of cotton is told by an expert, Robert Kenneth MacLea, consulting expert of the tariff board, in a series of articles published in the New York World. Mr. MacLea's views are the views of a lifelong Republican, a friend of the protective policy of the Republican party, but at the same time an opponent of tariff graft and favoritism. To this work Mr. MacLea has brought a varied experience, covering more than twenty years, in the manufacture and marketing of textiles.

He first distinguished himself as an advocate of honest tariff legislation by finding the "jokers" of the Payne-Aldrich act, when the agents of a few New England mills were permitted to write their own rates to suit themselves. He was chairman of the tariff committee of the New York Dry Goods Merchants' association and in that capacity conducted a campaign which attracted the attention of the newly created tariff board. To accept the position of consulting expert to the board he gave up the management of the domestic business of the New York

firm of H. R. MacLea & Co., and of Verse & Co.

The story of cotton is a companion piece to the story of Schedule K, a woolen schedule declared by the late Taft to be infamous and indefensible.

The findings of the tariff board regarding the woolen schedule were analyzed by Chairman Underwood in various ways and means committee and condemned as inaccurate, incomplete and worthless as an aid to legislation.

When the tariff board's findings on the cotton schedule were made public the World decided to make its own investigation concerning it, and Mr. MacLea was selected for that purpose. The World had the findings of the board on manufacturers of cotton goods set from the practical point of view of business, analyzed in their relation to the interest of the consumer and the facts translated into the language of the everyday man and woman.

One hundred cloth samples purchased in representative domestic markets were made the basis of the tariff board's findings on the cost of cotton cloth produced in this country. Mr. MacLea used the same cloth samples as concrete illustrations of the workings of the tariff and from these exposed the very generally perpetrated fraud of selling American-made goods as "imported" and showed why the excessive tariff permits and fosters this imposition.

Recognizing that the tariff would be a vital issue of the campaign and that controversy would center about President Taft's "nonpartisan" tariff board and its work, the World undertook the investigation of cotton and sought answers to the following questions:

Has the work of the tariff board justified the delay in reducing the tariff and giving relief from the high cost of living?

What have the people gained in the three years under the Payne-Aldrich tariff in RETURN FOR MORE THAN \$88,000,000 TAKED OUT OF THEIR POCKETS AND INTO THE POCKETS OF PROTECTED PRIVILEGE?

How honestly, impartially and thoroughly did the "nonpartisan" tariff board undertake its task?

Several months before the cotton report was completed Mr. MacLea declares that he discovered sinister influences in the tariff board's working to eliminate findings most damaging to the favored few in the cotton mill industry. Such suppressed information as Mr. MacLea considers to be of vital importance to the cotton industry and the public has been presented in the World. He has also explained what the mass of figures of the cotton report signifies and presented some of the most important of the conclusions to be drawn from that report, a work which the board saw fit not to attempt.

The story of cotton, as written by Mr. MacLea and published in the World from time to time, forms one of the most interesting and important features of the present campaign.

HELLO MR. BRYAN GREETING OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Two Distinguished Men Meet for First Time Since Convention

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 5.—"Hello, Mr. Bryan! Hello, Mr. Bryan!" "Welcome, welcome, governor!"

These words alone and a cordial handclasp brought together here tonight for the first time since the national campaign opened the presidential nominee of the Democratic party and the man who three times was the standard bearer of the same party.

As the governor stepped from the end of his private car virtually into the arms of Mr. Bryan the din of cheers and cries of enthusiasm from thousands of throats practically swallowed up the two men. They brushed their way into waiting automobiles, in a demonstration that was only the beginning of a great reception. Governor Wilson said tonight he never saw anything like it.

To the blowing of whistles in the factories, the tooting of automobile horns and the music of bands the presidential nominee and the former nominee rode together through a congestion of humanity which crowded the streets of Lincoln for scores of blocks.

Governor Wilson was kept busy

waving his hand to the multitudes who lined the streets, or dotted the upper stories of the decorated buildings.

"This is great," said the governor as he turned toward Mr. Bryan frequently. "Fine, fine," was the smiling reply of the Commoner.

Governor Wilson and Mr. Bryan spoke together for the first time at a banquet of the Democratic state committee. Cheers and enthusiasm were continuous and Governor Wilson thanked Mr. Bryan publicly for the support he gave him at Baltimore and Bryan in turn appealed to the democracy "to do for Wilson twice as much as they ever did for Bryan."

"I want to express," said Governor Wilson, "on this the first opportunity I have had since getting into Lincoln, the very deep pleasure it gives me to find myself beside Mr. Bryan. We, gentlemen, are free to serve the people of the United States and in my opinion, it was Mr. Bryan that set us free. I think no one can have followed the course of events in that extraordinary convention at Baltimore without sharing in that opinion.—El Paso Times.

HIS PAST.



From New York World

It will be remembered that it was in 1904 that Roosevelt wrote the celebrated "My Dear Mr. Harriman" letter, saying "you and I are practical men" and asking the millionaire magnate to the White House, and after a conference that Mr. Harriman raised \$240,000, which was used in the campaign, and that it was also in this campaign Perkins contributed toward Roosevelt's campaign insurance company money belonging to women and children.

Presbyterian Church Services

Our Young People's Bible class opens at 10:15 a. m. All young people of the third and fourth years in high school, as well as graduates of high schools, are invited to join this class taught by the pastor.

Our 11 a. m. service will be our quarterly Communion observance to which all Christians are invited. At 7:30 p. m. the sermon is: "The Value of Vision." Welcome to all services. Our quartet will sing at the evening service.

J. A. ARMSTRONG.

Nope, that wasn't "Alexander's Rag Time Band" on parade Tuesday night. It was the regimental "Tin Can" symphony, (accent on the phony) orchestra from "Hogan's Alley," on a concert tour in honor of a bride and groom. There was nothing selfish about that symphony orchestra—everybody had the benefit of the music.

Ole Theobaldi, the great violinist, assisted by a clever reader and a gifted singer, will open the lyceum course at the Christian church on Monday night.

Chas. P. Downs received his new automobile, a "Hudson 37" last Friday. The car is a beauty.

There Was A Man

There was a man in our town Who used to go on toots, Until he saw pink elephants Emerging from his boots.

—Indianapolis Star.

There was a man in our town Joy riding off he seen, Until one day he broke the law, A lamp-post and his "bean."

—Boston Transcript.

There was a man in our town An dry-eyed Bull Moose; He was buncoed good and brown, And now says: "Wot's the use?"

—Albuquerque Herald.

World Series Games

Boston won the opening game from New York by the score of 4 to 3. The game was played Tuesday on the New York grounds. The second game was called at the end of the 11th inning on account of darkness with the score standing 6 to 6.

The second game was played at Boston and the tie game was played off today on the same grounds, New York winning by 2 to 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Mitchell drove to El Paso Sunday in their car, returning Wednesday night. They were delayed a day on the return on account of muddy roads.

THE TARIFF IN SUMMER DRESS FOR HOT-WEATHER READING

17 CENTS OR 25?

15 1-5 CENTS OR 20?

A fancy wash fabric manufactured in New England for 9 23 cents a yard is sold by the manufacturer at 14 1/2 cents—a manufacturing profit of 47 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses of 5 or, at most, 6 per cent. The jobber (wholesale distributor) adds 3 1/4 cents—a profit of 22 1/2 per cent, less selling expenses. The retailer adds another 42 1/2 per cent, and the American housewife gets the cloth at 25 cents—cloth that in England can be bought retail for 17 cents, identical in weave and quality! WHY?

Cotton curtain scrim, found in millions of homes, is made in America at a cost that gives the manufacturer ample profit, selling it to the print works at 6 cents a yard. The print works sells to the jobber at 10 1-3 cents, although it finishes the goods at a cost of 1.37 cents. The jobber adds 20 per cent, laying down the curtain scrim to the department store at 12 1/2 cents. The retailer charges the American housewife 19 to 20 cents. More than likely he advertises it as "IMPORTED" and sells it for the top price, because the tariff is so high that the genuine imported goods cannot be sold for less. It costs just as much in England to make this curtain material, yet the English retailer sells it for 15.22 cents (7 1/2 pence) a yard, against 19 to 20 cents under the American tariff! WHY?—From N. Y. World.

OCTOBER 27 OBSERVED AS TUBERCULOSIS DAY

To Study the Greatest Menace to Humanity

BIG PROBLEM MUST BE SOLVED

Churches Especially Will Take Prominent Part

Churches and religious societies, to the number of at least 100,000, will be urged to give special attention to the prevention of tuberculosis on Sunday, October 27th, or on some day during the week preceding or the week following that date. This season has been set apart and designated as the Third National Tuberculosis day by the National Association for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Day was originally set on April 28th, but was postponed because of a conflict with Conservation Sunday of the Men and Religion Forward movement, which was held on that date. The observance of Tuberculosis day in the fall this year should prove of value, not only for the general education of churchgoers on consumption, but also for the purpose of interesting them in the sale of Red Cross seals.

Every one of the 600 and more anti-tuberculosis associations affiliated with the National Association are being allied in promoting Tuberculosis Day in their respective communities. While last year over 50,000 churches observed this occasion, it is expected this year that this number will be doubled. Millions of circulars and other forms of literature will be distributed. The movement is interdenominational and the support of every denomination will be asked for.

The attention of clergymen and others is called to the elastic character of Tuberculosis day, and to the fact that it is in no sense an effort to insert another special "Day" in the already crowded church calendar. What is desired is the presentation in the churches of the anti-tuberculosis movement and the need for the co-operation of church members and others. It is not necessary that an entire special service be set aside for this purpose, though this would be extremely desirable. Nor is it necessary that Tuberculosis day be observed on Saturday or Sunday or on Oct. 26th or 27th, though this would be the best time. It may be more convenient in some instances to observe it on a week day or on a Sunday before or after the date set. The chief aim of the movement is to get the churches of the country interested at as nearly the same time as possible in the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

That tuberculosis is a serious problem among church congregations is evidenced by statistics which the National Association gathered last year, which show that 10 per cent. of all deaths among church members are caused by tuberculosis. Based on these figures and on the mortality statistics of the Census Bureau, over 52,000 of the 33,000,000 communicants in churches in the United States die from tuberculosis every year. This figure assumes that the death

NEW YORK HERALD SURE IT WILL BE WILSON

Newspaper Supporting Taft but Prophesies Wilson

MAKES EXHAUSTIVE STRAW POLL

Wilson is Leading in Nearly Every State

The New York Herald, one of the greatest of American papers, has been making the most exhaustive efforts to obtain the sentiment of the voters with reference to their choice for President. The Herald is supporting Mr. Taft, but for the the past twenty years its straw canvasses have been the most accurate and dependable.

The New York Sun, which is also supporting Taft, prints the following review of the Herald's efforts:

The Herald publishes its first installment of its country-wide review of the presidential situation, and its indications are that Wilson is easily leading both Taft and Roosevelt, with Taft running third, according to the straw ballots. More than 24,000 test ballots were taken in various parts of the country. The results in the various states follow:

New York, Taft, 583; Roosevelt, 1011; Wilson, 1147. Connecticut, Taft, 85; Roosevelt, 127; Wilson, 96. Delaware, Taft, 266; Roosevelt, 381; Wilson, 927. New Jersey, Taft, 245; Roosevelt, 300; Wilson, 477. Pennsylvania, Taft, 543; Roosevelt, 573; Wilson, 567. Maryland, Taft, 48; Roosevelt, 126; Wilson, 193. Ohio, Taft, 942; Roosevelt, 818; Wilson, 1914. Indiana, Taft, 891; Roosevelt, 1911; Wilson, 2100. Kentucky, Taft, 772; Roosevelt, 1452; Wilson, 2764. West Virginia, Taft, 232; Roosevelt, 530; Wilson, 775. Wyoming, Taft, 176; Roosevelt, 118; Wilson, 204.

Of the total straw ballots taken in all regions the result was as follows:

Wilson, 11,164; Roosevelt, 7,147; Taft, 4,784; Debs, 1,800. The figures show Roosevelt has drawn 4160 votes from the Republican party, 678 from the Democrats, 20 from Debs.

The Republican loss from 1908, according to the figures, is 5997. The Democratic gain over 1908 is 2254. The Herald makes no predictions of its own, but merely presents the figures, which speak for themselves. It also prints the reports from correspondents in every state in the union, which bear out largely the indicated results of the straw votes.

The Herald finds that the Roosevelt tide has reached its height and that the Taft movement is gaining in some parts of the country. Wilson remains stationary in some sections, gains in others, and, so far as reports show, loses nowhere. The Herald says that its reports indicate very clearly that Wilson is leading both other candidates.

rate of 1.60 per 1,000 population in the Registration Area applies to all churchgoers, when, as a matter of fact, the rate would probably be higher if the entire country were included.

Hal H. Major has been attending court at Carrizozo this week.